

Highway 36 / Triangle Lake area Community Meeting on **Pesticide Issues**



- ▶ State and federal agency staff will provide updates on the exposure investigation
- ▶ Share your thoughts and get your questions answered
- ▶ Find out how you can participate

Tuesday April 10, 2012
6:30 p.m. to 9 p.m.

Triangle Grange Hall
20264 Blachly Grange Rd., Blachly, OR

For more information about
the meeting please contact

Karen Bishop at 971-673-1219

Hosted by the Pesticide Analytical
Response Center (PARC)



Highway 36/Triangle Lake area Exposure Investigation

Meeting Information:

Date: Tuesday, April 10, 2012

Time: 6:30 PM – 9:00 PM

Location: Blachly Grange, 20264 Blachly Grange Road, Blachly, OR, 97412

Meeting Objectives:

- For agency staff to provide updates on the exposure investigation
- For community members to ask questions, and give public comment

Agenda:

Time	Item
6:30 PM	Introductions Priority seating: local residents living within the investigation area and their elected representatives seated first. All others as room allows. 200 max inside the building.
6:45 PM	Update on investigation <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ATSDR exposure investigation report, environmental data, and Public Health Assessment• Spring sampling suspension• Air monitoring update
7:45 PM	Break Refreshments will be available in the kitchen area, courtesy of Alpha Bit Cafe
8:00 PM	Written Q&A Community members will have the opportunity to write their questions on cards to be addressed by the panel of federal and state agency representatives. Written questions only for this portion of the evening.
8:30 PM	Short Break For those who need to leave as we set up for the public comment period, & for those will be giving comment to line up.
8:30 PM	Public comment period Community members will have the opportunity to provide comment at the microphone.

Thank you for coming tonight!

Highway 36/Triangle Lake Community Meeting
List of agency representatives

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

Ric Robinson

Environmental Protection Agency

Elizabeth Allen

Tony Barber

Scott Downey

Alan Henning

Chad Schulze

Oregon Department of Agriculture

Michael Odenthal

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

Brian Boling

Greg Pettit

Oregon Department of Forestry

Link Smith

Kevin Weeks

Oregon Health Authority

Karen Bishop

Jae Douglas

David Farrer

Sujata Joshi

4/9/12 Final

Triangle Lake Talking Points

- The Pesticide Analytic and Response Center (PARC)* is continuing to conduct an exposure investigation in the Hwy. 36/Triangle Lake area following concerns raised by individuals in the community about herbicide applications.
- Only the spring urine sampling has been postponed. The plan for collecting pre- and post-spray urine samples this spring was suspended because the areas that were slated for application by forest landowners of the two we can test for in urine (2,4-D and atrazine) are in very remote locations which have very few residents. Despite considerable effort, we were not able to recruit enough participants to ensure that the data resulting from the effort are a valid test of potential exposure among local residents.
- PARC remains committed to the health investigation of the Triangle Lake area and in finding if and how some people in the community may be exposed to herbicides.
- PARC agencies understand the concerns and frustration of the people in the Triangle Lake area. As a group and as individuals we would like results to be faster in coming. This health investigation and the testing that is required needs to be conducted over a period of time.

Updates:

- Oregon Department of Forestry is in the process of obtaining the daily chemical application records landowners or chemical applicators are required to retain for three years as directed by the Forest Practices Act. Letters were sent in February and March to 39 forest landowners in the study area. Landowner compliance with the request exceeded 90 percent but some additional follow-up contacts are underway to assure full compliance with the request for information. ODF expects to be able to have records transferred to PARC by May 1, if not sooner. (ODF can speak more about this if needed.)
- Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) requested specific pesticide application record data from Commercial Pesticide Operators, Public Pesticide Applicators and Private Pesticide Applicators. The information requested includes application data within the investigation area from calendar years 2009, 2010, and 2011 for pesticide products containing the active ingredients identified in the exposure investigation. ODA is conducting quality assurance/quality control inspections of the application record data supplied as a result of this request and will compile the information to present to the Oregon Health Authority by May 1.

- EPA, in collaboration with the PARC investigation, is in the planning stages for air sampling that will begin later this year. Currently there are no plans for sampling this spring. EPA expects to have passive samplers available by the fall, and should have the ability by then to analyze for most of the typically applied herbicides. Air sampling and drift studies are different types of studies. For example, EPA's air sampling protocol will be designed to tell us if people are being exposed and at what levels, but a drift study might only tell you if pesticides are drifting off a target site even if they are applied according to the pesticide label directions (and even if there are no people).
- An April 10 community meeting is planned in the Triangle Lake area to discuss next steps. The location is still to be determined, and will be announced shortly.

Background:

- In late August 2011, staff from the Agency for Toxic Substances & Disease Registry (ATSDR) (part of the CDC) along with Oregon Health Authority's Public Health staff collected 66 urine samples from 38 households in the Triangle Lake area. There were concentrations of 2,4-D found in urine samples from the participants. The data indicates there are no adverse health risks expected from the levels detected.
- The results of the August sampling have been released and are available here: www.atsdr.cdc.gov/HAC/pha/Hwy36CorridorEIRreport/Highway36CorridorEI03052012.pdf.
- In early September the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) collected environmental samples (drinking water, fruits/vegetables, soil, eggs, milk and honey) from the same households. Those results have been given to the individual households and will be made public in a report later this summer.

*PARC agencies include: the Oregon Health Authority, the Oregon Department of Agriculture, the Oregon Department of Forestry, the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, the Oregon Health & Science University, and Oregon State University. , The federal US EPA and Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) are assisting in conducting the exposure investigation.

**Highway 36/Triangle Lake Meetings
List of agency representatives**

April 9th

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

Richard Kauffman

Ric Robinson

Environmental Protection Agency

Elizabeth Allen

Alan Henning

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

Brian Boling

Oregon Health Authority

Jae Douglas

David Farrer

Sujata Joshi

April 10th

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Tony Barber

Scott Downey

Alan Henning

Chad Schulze

Oregon Department of Agriculture

Dale Mitchell

Michael Odenthal

Bruce Pokarney

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

Brian Boling

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Oregon Health Authority

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Highway 36 | Triangle Lake Exposure Investigation Public Meeting

PESTICIDE ANALYTICAL RESPONSE CENTER
(PARC)
US ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
(USEPA)
CDC AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND
DISEASE REGISTRY
(ATSDR)

Tonight's Agenda

- Welcome and Introductions
- Update on investigation
- Break
- Question and Answers
- Break
- Public Comment

Update on the Exposure Investigation

ATSDR Exposure Investigation Report
Environmental Data
OHA Public Health Assessment

Purpose of the Investigation

The purpose of this exposure investigation is to determine if residents of the Highway 36/Triangle Lake area are being exposed to pesticides from local application practices.

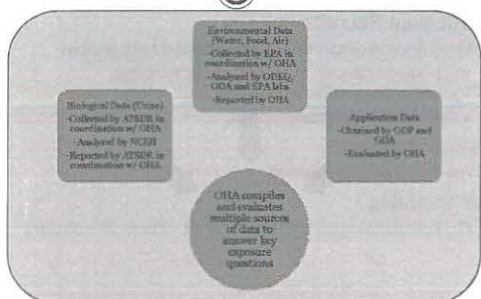
Key Questions of the Multi-Agency Exposure Investigation

Are residents in the Highway 36/Triangle Lake area being exposed to pesticides?

- If so, what pesticides are they being exposed to?
- To what extent are they being exposed?
- What are potential source(s) of the pesticides to which they are being exposed?
- Are these exposures coming from local application practices?
- What exposure pathways are responsible for these exposures?

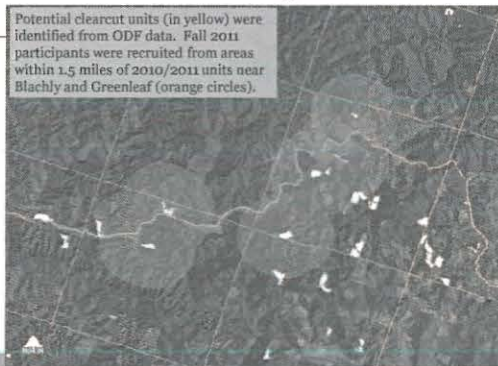
are these exposures considered harmful?

Data collection and Agency roles



Fall 2011 Investigation Area

Potential clearcut units (in yellow) were identified from ODF data. Fall 2011 participants were recruited from areas within 1.5 miles of 2010/2011 units near Blachly and Greenleaf (orange circles).



Fall Sampling Results - Urine

ATSDR and OHA collected 66 urine samples from 38 households between 8/30-31/2011

- None of the participants had atrazine or any of its breakdown products in their urine samples.
- Five of the participants did not have any 2,4-D detected in their urine samples.
- Six participants had levels of 2,4-D that ATSDR considers elevated, as compared to the levels found in the general U.S. population, as reported by NHANES.
- The results ranged from undetectable to 37.33 micrograms per gram (µg/g) of creatinine.

Fall Environmental Sampling

- The USEPA collected drinking water, soil, vegetation, and/or food samples from 38 households
- Oregon DEQ lab analyzed water samples
 - tested each water sample for over 100 analytes
- ODA lab analyzed all other environmental samples
 - Tested samples for the 11 analytes of most concern for forest land applications.

Environmental Sampling Results

• Drinking Water Samples

Detection/Analyte	Concentration (ppb)	Health-Based Screening Value (ppb)	Source of Screening Value
DEET in domestic well	.0047	3,300	Derived using ATSDR methodology based on RID developed by Minnesota Department of Health (0.33 mg/kg-day)
DEET in Little Lake (Surface Water)	.0058	3,300	Derived using ATSDR methodology based on RID developed by Minnesota Department of Health (0.33 mg/kg-day)
Headsnorne in domestic spring	.183	1,200	EPA regional screening level
Fluoride in domestic well	.031	2,900	EPA regional screening level

Environmental Sampling Results

• Soil Samples

Detections in Soil	Analytes Detected	Analyte Concentration (ppm)	Health-based Screening Value (ppm)	Source of screening value
Household 1	Glyphosate	0.081	5,000	ATSDR
	2,4-D	0.046	500	ATSDR
Household 2	2,4-D	0.014	500	ATSDR
Household 3	Glyphosate	3.3	5,000	ATSDR

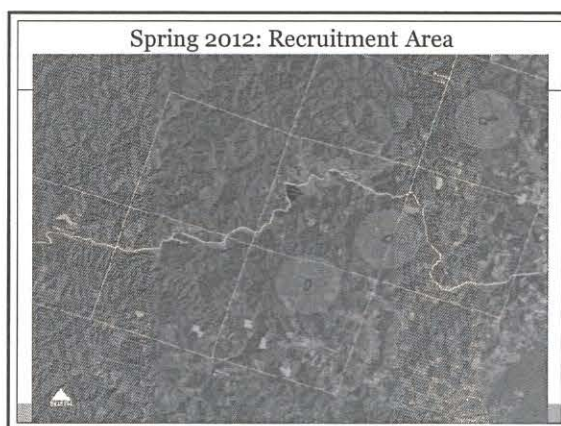
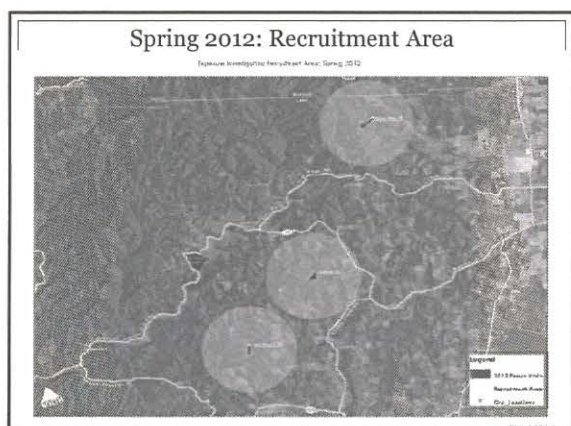
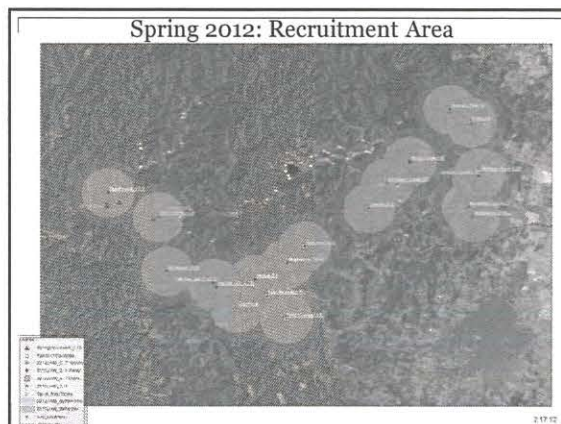
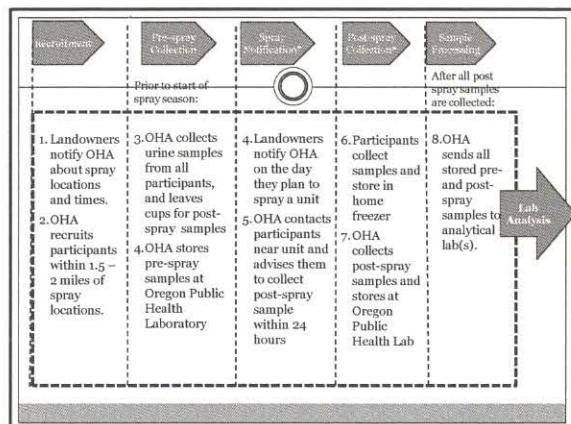
Environmental Sampling Results

• Vegetation and Food Samples

- Blackberries
- Other berries
- Garden vegetables
- Eggs
- Milk (cow)
- Honey
- Vegetation
- No analytes were detected in any of the food or vegetation samples

Spring 2012 Sampling Plan

- Participant Recruitment
 - Identification of harvested areas planned to be treated
 - ✦ 2,4-D and Atrazine – required for urine sampling
 - ✦ 1.5 mile distance from application
 - ✦ Use of aerial application method
- Urine Sampling
 - Pre-Post Aerial application
- Air Sampling
 - Pre-Post Aerial application using high volume air samplers



Air Testing

- Technical Options
 - Active Sampling v. Passive Sampling
- Timing and Location
 - Active Sampling
 - Passive Sampling

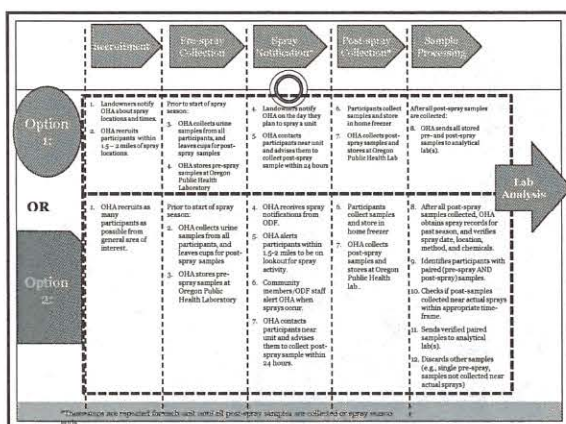
Next Steps

- Plan Fall air sampling
- Analyze pesticide application records
- Complete and release Public Health Assessment Report

OHA Public Health Assessment

- Planned for release in Summer 2012
- Data to be included in PHA
 - Fall 2011 biological and environmental data
 - Pesticide Application record data
 - Review of data contributed by local residents
- Public comment

Questions?



Help stop the poisoning of Oregon's paradise

By AMY PINCUS MERWIN

I am a survivor of Oregon's Agent Orange war. I was never in Vietnam, but in 1980 I moved to Deadwood valley and was exposed to Agent Orange (2,4-D and 2,4,5-T) and its mutagenic byproduct, TCDD dioxin. I live with all the health issues of a Vietnam vet.

Agent Orange was used in Oregon's national forests because Oregon State University professor Mike Newton, the godfather of forestry pesticides, changed the forestry model from clear-cut and slash-burn to clear-cut and spray, spray, spray. Oregon's forests are no longer slash-burned, yet clear-cuts and intensive, repeated use of poison pesticides is standard practice.

In Lane County from Jan. 1 to March 31 more than 338 spray notices covering thousands of acres were sent to citizen subscribers. This pattern is repeated on corporate forests in every Oregon timber-producing county.

I attended the March 21 meeting of Oregon's Pesticide Analytical and Response Center because the members, representing different Oregon agencies, were discussing the suspension of the Oregon Health Authority's Highway 36/Triangle Lake investigation. I learned that after 33 years, PARC has no protocol for investigating Oregonians' long-term, low-dose exposure to pes-

ticides; has a backlog of many years of complaints about pesticide exposure that never seem to be addressed or resolved, and has never filled a required citizen-at-large position.

PARC seems oblivious to the main finding of a March 15 report by a team of 12 scientists who study hormone-altering chemicals, which states that low doses have big effects (rgnews/HvGtgP). The report calls for "fundamental changes" in testing and regulation of hormone-like chemicals.

After less than 10 minutes of non-explanation by OHA's Jae Douglas as to why the Highway 36/Triangle Lake study was suspended, five people were allowed to speak for three minutes. They were cut off by Dale Mitchell, who has chaired PARC for dozens of years, and none of our many concerns were addressed.

The OHA and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, part of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, has told the 70-plus participants in the Highway 36/Triangle Lake study that even though 100 percent of their urine tested positive for 2,4-D (one-half of Agent Orange, and a standard pesticide in industrial clear-cuts) and some for Atrazine (a known endocrine disrupter, which feminizes mammals and is banned in the Eu-

ropean Union), that they have little need for concern and their "range" is within the 95th percentile.

Since the OHA informed timber companies that the agency would again be testing for Atrazine and 2,4-D, two pesticides easily tested for, foresters' spray notifications for this spring don't list those chemicals for use on areas near Highway 36. Yet their spray notifications do list these poisons for use on other forests in Oregon — i.e., Weyerhaeuser's spring notices list them for use on land in the McKenzie River watershed, Eugene's source of drinking water.

The Oregon Right to Farm and Forest Act provides immunity from liability to those who profit from spraying poison pes-



MATT WUERKER/NewsArt.com

ticides that may drift and trespass, and affect our health, air, water, soils and food.

How can Oregon allow toxic chemicals to be sprayed after suspending an exposure investigation that found evidence of the toxins it set out to investigate?

Do OHA, the federal toxic substances registry and Gov. John Kitzhaber, a medical doctor, forget that Oregonians will be affected by pesticide spray this spring, as they have been for 40 years?

Do they expect rural residents to accept being sprayed, knowing their test results?

Or have toxic chemical body burdens become normalized, and considered an acceptable consequence of living in an in-

dustrialized society?

Oregonians made homes in rural areas they consider paradise. Yet our taxes are used to pay the salaries of agency staff members who aid the poisoning of Oregonians' paradise.

How can Kitzhaber place a moratorium on the death penalty while allowing Oregonians to experience low-dose, chronic pesticide exposure that leads to slow-developing, painful health issues like mine?

How can the governor celebrate the Legislature's approval of historic health care legislation while Oregonians are exposed to pesticides, creating a greater burden on the state's health care systems?

Kitzhaber can change these practices. Yet he has not responded to Oregonians' respectful demand for a moratorium on all forestry pesticide spraying until industry proves that the long- and short-term effects of low doses of these chemicals cause no harm.

The OHA is holding a town hall meeting at 6 p.m. today at the Blachly Grange on Highway 36. Join us in respectfully demanding a moratorium on all forestry pesticides.

Amy Pincus Merwin of Deadwood is the secretary of Standing Together to Outlaw Pesticides — Oregon.